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Summarization of Data on Fox Farms
as Obtained by the Bureau of the Census in 1940

Following is a list of the States, the number of farms reporting females on hand, and the number of silver fox pelts taken in 1939. The States are ranked according to the number of pelts taken during the year.

Rank	State	No. Farms Reporting	
		Females on Hand	No. of Pelts Taken
1.	Wisconsin	493	101,439
2.	Michigan	302	34,332
3.	Colorado	139	16,929
4.	Minnesota	189	14,655
5.	Utah	85	7,485
6.	Washington	154	7,163
7.	Oregon	143	6,890
8.	Idaho	141	6,824
9.	Iowa	89	6,351
10.	New York	120	5,478
11.	Pennsylvania	84	5,448
12.	Nebraska	38	5,182
13.	Wyoming	51	4,815
14.	California	77	4,566
15.	Illinois	28	4,525
16.	Montana	60	3,881
17.	Maine	62	3,587
18.	Indiana	36	3,247
19.	Ohio	46	3,055
20.	Massachusetts	57	2,827
21.	North Dakota	52	1,876
22.	Virginia	12	1,784
23.	South Dakota	31	1,663
24.	New Hampshire	40	1,292
25.	New Mexico	11	1,117
26.	Vermont	25	1,068
27.	Missouri	24	971
28.	Connecticut	11	603
29.	Arizona	4	495
30.	Kansas	17	393
31.	New Jersey	9	362
32.	Kentucky	3	346
33.	West Virginia	8	153
34.	Nevada	5	184
35.	North Carolina	4	79
		2,650	261,065

The 2,650 silver fox farmers had approximately 103,300 females over 3 months old in April 1940, while nearly 2,500 farms pelted 261,000 silver foxes that year. This is roughly three-fourths of all the silver fox pelts handled on the United States market that year, since the quota permitted no more than 100,000 pelts a year to enter from foreign countries.

No silver fox farms were reported in Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas. Alabama, Tennessee, and Rhode Island have less than three silver fox farms each.

The relative distribution may have changed considerably during the past few years. Mutation foxes (White Marked, Platinum, Pearls, Pearlatina) have become quite popular.

